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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

23 February - 1 March

1947

Number 9

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SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

The following incomplete report (40 prefectures) covers Public Assistance statistics for January 1947:

Individual persons assisted (institutional & non-institutional)	2,364,601
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Total relief cost (grants in cash and kind)	¥210,942,465
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Rehabilitation of Repatriates

Japanese governmental programs for "War Sufferers and Repatriates" include a number of special projects designed to meet the need of not only those made homeless by the war and its attendant destruction, but also for the millions of returning civilians, many of whom are coming to Japan for the first time.

Already 5,100,000 persons have been returned to Japan and it is estimated that 1,400,000 persons are still to be repatriated.

To meet the problem facing these persons a number of programs are in operation. Japanese reports include the following activities:

a. Reception centers at Hakodate, Uraga, Mizuru, Ujina, Otake, Nagoya, Hakata and Sasebo, and Kagoshima.

1. Money is exchanged in a sum not to exceed ¥1,000; a certificate of repatriation is issued.

2. Free room and meals are furnished at the center, and a free ticket to destination and five days food there after is given; clothing and bedding if needed, plus a gratis issue of ¥500 if the repatriate is without funds is also allowed.

3. Free medical care is furnished including hospitalization at a national hospital as indicated by reception center doctor.

b. Enroute from reception centers to place of destination, usually the official residence of the respective family, the national and local governments provide places for rest and feeding, and medical treatment in the main stations along the route.

c. After the repatriate has reached the selected place of residence he either secures work in his profession or trade through the local employment bureau or through his family. If nothing is available locally he is advised of the location of work and assisted in reaching it.

If the repatriate is unable to find employment or otherwise to care for himself and his family, he receives care under the provisions of the "Daily Life Security Act" and also receives necessary cooking and household equipment, ration cards and sufficient relief funds to purchase food, and a free but limited issue of clothing. Distribution varies from prefecture to prefecture dependent in part on local resources. Through the local Social Affairs offices, housing is provided by the utilization of former factories, barracks and warehouses and similar large unused structures. However, by the end of 1947 only 15% of the repatriated will be so housed, the remainder securing shelter by "doubling up" with relatives and friends.

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Business loans not in excess of ¥3,000 are available through the Peoples' Banks for use in establishing small business enterprises or in purchase of hand tools. These loans draw no interest for one year, 6% for the next four years and are due at the end of five years. Applications have exceeded the ¥1,000,000,000 loan fund and demands are now being made for additional funds, a larger loan limit figure and a longer term for the individual loans.

A repatriate wishing to settle on the land may purchase land through the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and may borrow up to ¥10,000 for this purpose, or he may rent land from others and borrow from the ministry for farm tools, equipment, seeds and fertilizers.

A repatriate upon returning to his place of residence presents his certificate of repatriation and returns to full citizenship of the nation. Certain residence laws will not permit voting until he has lived in his ward or ku for six months, although this law has been suspended from time to time to permit large groups of repatriates to exercise their franchise. However, the repatriate who wishes to file for public office may do so the day he returns.

Japanese Red Cross Society

The American Junior Red Cross confirms the allocation of the following supplies, to be distributed to Japanese school children through the auspices of the Japanese Junior Red Cross and the Ministry of Education.

50,000 Gift Parcels
500,000 Pencil Tablets
500,000 Pencils
500,000 Erasures

Plans are now being perfected for the authority to ship these supplies, for supervision and control of their distribution and for warehousing and transportation.

The Japanese Red Cross has published the first issue of a Monthly Bulletin, devoted to an interpretation of Red Cross activities and subjects of general interest in the field of public health and welfare. The initial distribution will be limited to Red Cross organizations and selected government and private agencies. As additional resources and materials become available, the Japanese Red Cross plans to publish sufficient copies for general distribution to those individuals and organizations interested.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for December 1946, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	35960	727	466	8755	7501
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	12	1	0	1	5
Partial	394	6	0	13	271
Viscera	6247	47	0	2398	781

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for

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January 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
(Bureau of Animal Industry).

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	6
Trichomoniasis	76
Equine Infectious Abortion	14
Strangles	183
Rabies	1
Equine Infectious Anemia	36
Pullorum Disease	7764

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for
December 1946, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

Special Milk

Farm inspections	1
Samples examined	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	5
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5687
Samples examined	8061
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	608
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	878
Plant inspections	2786
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	196
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	352

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	37
Samples examined	77
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	0

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry Agriculture and Forestry, (Bureau of Animal Industry),
reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period
23 Feb to 1 March 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1

SECTION III

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The value of dental materials reported produced for the month of
January totalled ¥1,180,095.00; dental instruments totalled ¥604,468.00.

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SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Prefectural surveys of the Schools of Nursing on Honshu, Shikoku and Hokkaido, have been completed. Six in Kyushu remaining to be surveyed.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

Distribution

It is apparent that excessive stocks of medical supplies are held in the various echelons of distribution. This is due somewhat to the policy of control companies, both at the national and prefectural levels, of distributing only once each quarter. Close supervision is maintained over the central distributing company with a view to increasing the distribution cycle and thus provide a more rapid flow of materials to prefectures. Local distributing companies should be required to review inventories at frequent intervals and make distribution whenever available stocks warrant such action.

Complaints have been received of inability of physicians and hospitals to purchase medicines except during regular distribution periods. All medicine distributing companies maintain reserves for emergency use and are required to sell medicines whenever required for actual treatment of a patient.

As previously announced, the Welfare Ministry assumed responsibility for distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine on 1 March 1947. Under the plan as set-up, prefectural health officers will submit request for these items direct to the Ministry of Welfare, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. The ministry will advise prefectural health officers as to specific amounts approved for release and the source from which these supplies may be purchased. A similar notification will be sent to the designated wholesaler who will be authorized to ship upon request of the prefecture. Military Government officials should exercise necessary supervision in this connection to insure validity of request submitted to the Welfare Ministry and proper storage and distribution by operating agencies.

The number of controlled medicines has been reduced from 201 to 124. This action will relieve somewhat the financial burden of distribution companies, encourage free trade and permit greater concentration of effort in distribution of the more important medicines remaining in a critical supply status. The following is a revised list of controlled medicines and sanitary materials. All other medical supplies and equipment are being distributed through normal commercial channels:

M E D I C I N E S

1. ACETOPHENETIDIN - POWDER (Phenacetine)
2. " Tablets
3. ACRINOL (Rivanol)
4. ACETYSALICYLIC ACID (Aspirin) POWDER.
5. " " " TABLETS.
6. ACETO-SULFAMILAMIDE - Injection.
7. ALCOHOL, ETHYL 90%
8. ALCOHOL, DILUTED 60%
9. ALCOHOL, DISINFECTANT
10. ALBUMIN TANNATE
11. AMINOPYRINE - POWDER

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12. AMINOPYRINE - TABLET
13. ATROPINE SULPHATE
14. BAGNON INJECTION
15. BARBITAL
16. BISMUTH SUBNITRATE
17. BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE
18. " " Injection.
19. BITTER TINCTURE
20. BROMISOVALERYLUREA - POWDER
21. " TABLETS.
22. Caffeine with Sodium Benzoate
23. Calcium Lactate
24. Carbromal, (Bromdithlacetyl urea)
25. Castor oil
26. " " Aromatic.
27. Calcium Chloride
28. " " - Injection
29. Collodial Silver
30. Cinchona
31. Cinchona Tincture
32. Cinchona Fluid Extract.
33. Chloroform for Anesthesia
34. Digitalis Preparation - Powder
35. " " Injection
36. Dextrose.
37. Epinephrine Hydrochloride (Epirenamin)
38. Ether for Anesthesia
39. Extract of Scapolia
40. Ethyl Chloride
41. Ephedrine Hydrochloride.
42. Euipan
43. Ergot
44. Emetine Hydrochloride
45. Glycerine
46. Hydrogen Peroxide
47. Hydrochinin
48. Hydrus Wool Fat (Lanolin)
49. Insulin.
50. Indramin
51. Iodine
52. " Diluted
53. " Purified
54. " Tincture
55. Lobeline Hydrochloride
56. " " Injection
57. Lysol, Saponated (Saponated Cresol Solution).
58. Mapharsen, (Mapharsol)
59. Mercuric Chloride Disinfectant
60. Mercurochrome
61. Magnesium Oxide
62. Nupercaine
63. Nux Vomica Extract.
64. Oil Sesame
65. Ointment Japanese Wax.
66. Procaine Hydrochloride
67. " " Injection
68. " " Tablets
69. Phenol, Crystal
70. " Liquid
71. " Disinfectant
72. Paste of Tar and Sulphur
73. Powder of Japanese Chiretta
74. Phenobarbital
75. " Tablets
76. Protein Silver
77. Potassium Bromide
78. Penicillin

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79. Potassium Iodide
80. Pilocarpine Hydrochloride
81. Pyridin "B" Carbonic Diethylamide (Amino Cordin)
82. Pituitrin
83. Quinine Sulphate
84. " " Tablets
85. " Hydrochloride
86. " " Tablets
87. " Ethylcarbonate (Euichinin)
88. " " " Tablets
89. " Iron
90. " " Ampules
91. " Injection.
92. Remijin (Ethyl Hydro Cuprein)
93. Sulfanilamide-methylthiazol - Powder
94. " " Tablets
95. " Thiazol Powder
96. " " Tablets
97. " Guanidin Powder
98. " " Tablets
99. " Pyridine Powder
100. " " Tablets
101. " " Injection
102. Solution of Potassium Acetate.
103. Sulfadiazine - Powder (Sulfapridimine)
104. " Tablets
105. Sulfanilamide - Powder
106. " Tablets
107. Sodium Chloride Solution Physiological
108. Simple Ointment.
109. Santonine
110. " Tablets
111. Sodium Salicylate
112. Sodium Bicarbonate
113. Sodium Bicarbonate - Tablets
114. Soluble Saccharin
115. Solution of Formaldehyde
116. Scopolamine Hydrobromide
117. Silver Nitrate
118. Thiantol
119. Theobromine w/Sodium Salicylate (Diuretine)
120. Theophylline w/Sodium Acetate (Theo Phyllol)
121. Zinc Oxide Powder
122. " " Ointment
123. " " in oil
124. " Sulphate.

SANITARY MATERIALS

1. Depurated Absorbent Cotton.
2. Absorbent Cotton
3. Sanitary Cotton
4. Gauze
5. Bandages
6. Abdominal Bandage
7. Triangular Bandage
8. Absorbent Lint.

Production

The Welfare Ministry approved release of 10% DDT Dust and Typhus Vaccine as indicated below during the past week:

Typhus Vaccine

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Prefecture &/or Port

Quantity

Maizuru	350 vials
Tokyo	50,000 "
Osaka	60,000 "
Kanagawa	6,000 "
Miyagi	1,000 "
Hyogo	12,500 "
Kyoto	2,520 "

10% DDT

Prefecture &/or Port

Quantity

Miyagi	10,000 lbs.
Osaka	6,000 "
Ibaragi	3,000 "
Hakodate	10,000 "
Maizuru	20,000 "
Sasebo	20,000 "
Ujina	7,000 "
Hakata	2,000 "

The DDT products program shows continued satisfactory progress. Approximately 1,000,000 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust is now in stock.

Narcotics

Reports have been received that some Japanese National Hospitals are holding large stocks of narcotics. While it is realized National Hospitals could probably justify holding a ten to twelve months' supply, if the proper security is provided, it is imperative that all excess stocks, including those in National Hospitals, be returned to local wholesalers and become part of the working stock of narcotics in Japan. The Ministry of Welfare has been instructed to direct inspections of National Hospitals and to take the proper action. Military Government teams should assure that prefectural narcotic officials have returned excess narcotic stocks to local wholesalers. Records of consumption held by all registrants since June 1946 should be a suitable basis for determining the amounts required for a six to eight months' supply.

Control Regulations governing the growing of Marihuana (Cannabis Sativa L.) for fiber purposes in twelve prefectures have been drafted by the Ministry of Welfare and should be promulgated within a few days.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A staff visit to the island of Kyushu showed, the communicable disease situation to be satisfactory; the diphtheria immunization program had been brought to a good level; smallpox and typhus fever were at a low level and had so far not developed to a significant public health problem; the population had been revaccinated against smallpox during November and December. The majority of the prefectural health departments were already setting up plans for extensive typhoid vaccination and for measures to be undertaken against dysentery and cholera.

Tuberculosis Controls

At a meeting of the Japanese prefectural health officers, held in Tokyo, a lecture was given on the present status of the tuberculosis situation in Japan.

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Maternal and Child Health

An inspection was made of the Imperail Gift Aikku Kai Foundation, in regard to its activities in maternal and child health. This is the only institution in Japan, so far as is known, which offers facilities related to the mental health of children.

Typhus Fever Control

Comparative Score:--(includes figures of 27 Feb).

1946 - 2999
1947 - 449

In order to determine a more accurate incidence of typhus fever in Japan it is necessary that complement fixation tests be performed on serum samples taken from patients in the second or third week of illness or during convalescence or recovery. We would like to receive a 10cc blood sample from each reported case of typhus fever that has occurred since 1 January 1947. The blood samples should be sent to Major T. O. Berge, 406th General Medical Laboratory, APO 500 as expeditiously as possible through the RTO or by courier. Blood collected should be allowed to separate either by clot formation or by centrifugation; properly labeled and iced if possible. Data accompanying each blood specimen should include:--

Date case reported
Name of case - age - sex
Locality (city, town, village and prefecture)
Vaccination against typhus. Yes or No. and Date

Sanitation

Plans for mosquito and fly control should be made now. Estimates of material and equipment required, worked out and requests submitted through supply channels. Materials left from last season should be checked. Emphasis should be put on environmental sanitation. By systematically cleaning up block by block, burying garbage and refuse, opening and cleaning drainage ways, much unemployed labor can be utilized and permanent insect and rodent control effected.

Venereal Disease Control

The Venereal Disease Division of the Welfare Ministry has prepared REPORT CARDS which will be distributed to all physicians and clinics through the prefectural health departments.

Every physician making a diagnosis of a venereal disease will report the patient on this card. The cards will be sent to the local health centers who will then forward them to the prefectural health department. Every venereal disease patient whether under the care of a private physician or a public clinic will be reported.

Every patient's chart should have a space on it to indicate that a report card was forwarded. Data taken from these cards should aid the prefectural V. D. Control Officer in making out his monthly report of V. D. Control activities for the V. D. Division in the Ministry.

Port Quarantine

Port facilities in and around Yokohama were inspected to find a suitable location for the port quarantine activities of the Yokohama -

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Tokyo area. At the present time the Military Government Quarantine Officers at Yokohama operate from the Office of The Surgeon, Second Major Port.

90,000 repatriates are expected to be returned from Dairen in the month of March. To reduce the load on Sasebo, and to avoid the longer passage to Maizuru, The Hakata Reception Center is being reopened.

A program is under way to obtain chest plates on all incoming repatriates as a part of the current tuberculosis control campaign. The first of these units will use 35mm. x-ray film and will be put into operation at Sasebo within the near future.

A complete set of forms and declarations for use in Quarantine operations has been designed and assembled in Military Government Headquarters, Eighth Army. These forms will be released simultaneously with the Eighth Army Operational Directive covering SCAP Circular #10 "Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan" (28 Oct. 1946). Also available to Quarantine officers at that time will be detailed instructions regarding standard operating procedures at Air and Maritime Quarantine Stations.

The first of two lifts intended to complete the repatriation of German Nationals was made during the past month. One case of scarlet fever was reported among the 1200 repatriates sailing from Uraga aboard The Marine Jumper, 15 February 1947. A few cases of convalescent scarlet fever and whooping cough were also boarded.

Repatriation Stations now in operation are as follows:

Uraga	
Ujina	
Maizuru	
Hakata	(Reopened to process repatriates from Dairen during the month of March).
Sasebo	

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY

National Health Insurance

Petitions and requests have been informally received from several sections of Japan expressing the desires and wishes of the people for additional governmental assistance in providing facilities for improving preventive medicine and medical treatment programs through insurance. This is an indication of the attitude of the people regarding their interest in the health insurance program. Additionally, reports have been received from two towns where industrial and non-industrial activities were so interwoven through out the population that a coordinated program has been effectively functioning, involving Health and National Health Insurance, on a mutual basis.

Pension and Workmen's Compensation

Tentative agreements have been obtained in coordinating the benefits received from Workmen's Compensation and Welfare Pension Insurance regarding occupational illness or injury. The arrangement will provide for continuous care for invalidity disability resulting from occupation. This in no way will affect the normal provisions provided by the Welfare Pension Insurance for old age or invalidity disability from causes other than Occupation.

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SECTION VIII

MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 10 January 1947 shows 3,054 hospitals with a capacity of 216,864 beds, 97,195 of which were occupied. During this same period 253,422 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IX

VITAL STATISTICS

Births: The number of births (275,221) declared in January 1947 is the highest number recorded in the 7 months since the new reporting system went into effect, and represents an increase of approximately 50 percent over the number (183,965) declared in December. This, however, is in line with past experience. January was the peak month for births during the 10 year period 1934-1943, and the number ranged from 50 to more than 100 percent greater than the December number throughout this period. The birth rate per 1,000 population increased approximately 50 percent from 29.6 in December to 44.3 in January. The increase was general throughout the country and about the same in city and non-city areas.

Deaths: Deaths increased 15 percent from 102,103 in December to 117,489 in January. This too follows the pattern of previous years. The death rate increased approximately 15 percent from 16.4 to 18.9 per 1,000 population. The increase in the rate of city areas was nearly 25 percent and more than twice as great as in non-city areas where the rate increased only 11 percent.

Infant Deaths: The number of infant deaths (20,840) in January was nearly 25 percent greater than the number (16,739) in December. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births, however, declined approximately 17 percent from 91.0 to 75.7. This is explained by the fact that the relative increase in live births was greater than the relative increase in infant deaths. The number of infant deaths in city areas increased more than 40 percent compared with an 18 percent increase in non-city areas.

Stillbirths: The number of still births increased 10 percent from 9,350 in December to 10,328 in January. The rate per 1,000 live births, however, declined more than 25 percent from 50.8 in December to 37.6 in January. This, too, is explained by the fact that the relative increase in live births was greater than the increase in stillbirths. As in the case of live births, the change in numbers and rates was about the same in both city and non-city areas.

Marriages: For the fourth consecutive month marriages increased and reached a new high point for the past 7 months. The number declared in January (72,760) was approximately 13 percent higher than the number (64,393) in December. The marriage rate per 1,000 population was 11.7 in January compared with 10.4 in December. The city rate increased only 7 percent from 9.0 to 9.6 and the non-city rate increased nearly 15 percent from 11.0 to 12.6.

Divorces: The number of divorces (6,649) in January remained about the same as in December (6,627). There was a slight decrease in divorces in city areas compensated by a slight increase in non-city areas. The divorce rates per 1,000 population remained the same; 1.1 for all Japan, 1.0 in city areas, and 1.1 in non-city areas.

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Corrections: Further November and December reports received too late to be included in the respective summaries are shown below:

Months & Prefecture	Birth	Death	Infant Death	Still Birth	Marriage	Divorce
<u>November:</u>						
Total	5	8	2	-	-	-
Kumamoto	5	8	2	-	-	-
<u>December:</u>						
Total	2	18	-	-	3	-
Tokyo	-	-	-	-	3	-
Tokushima	2	18	-	-	-	-

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NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES
AND DIVORCES REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, JANUARY 1947

Prefecture	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Still Births	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	275,221	117,489	20,840	10,338	72,760	6,649
Total all "Shi"	82,673	37,062	6,223	3,524	18,120	1,898
Total all "Gun"	192,548	80,427	14,617	6,814	54,640	4,751
Aichi	10,497	4,583	862	364	2,384	180
Akita	4,982	1,852	375	231	1,704	160
Aomori *	5,469	1,521	351	154	1,255	94
Chiba	7,963	3,290	649	264	1,725	114
Ehime	5,467	2,190	374	172	1,559	147
Fukui	2,412	1,105	189	86	692	89
Fukuoka	12,445	5,041	890	436	3,067	206
Fukushima	6,265	2,765	515	253	2,052	234
Gifu	4,933	2,173	348	159	1,374	134
Gumma	5,868	2,102	377	231	1,450	91
Hiroshima	7,778	2,975	474	260	2,200	220
Hokkaido	14,851	5,439	1,193	540	3,333	267
Hyogo	10,087	4,611	730	417	2,446	252
Ibaraki	7,215	2,923	620	302	1,497	120
Ishikawa	3,844	1,424	278	135	1,178	122
Iwate	4,445	1,923	460	185	1,233	162
Kagawa	3,671	1,556	322	125	875	91
Kagoshima	6,022	2,874	401	211	1,700	197
Kanagawa	7,104	2,782	492	270	1,452	132
Kochi	3,131	1,458	191	85	864	111
Kumamoto	6,763	2,690	427	250	1,872	177
Kyoto	5,322	2,741	400	193	1,121	147
Mie	4,622	2,478	454	172	1,192	94
Miyagi *	5,768	2,009	385	219	1,755	117
Miyazaki	4,331	1,581	327	166	1,035	104
Nagano	6,244	2,639	405	280	2,016	122
Nagasaki	5,548	2,805	422	174	1,769	141
Nara	2,251	1,330	228	88	639	65
Niigata	7,779	3,128	469	371	3,709	239
Oita	4,695	2,189	415	176	1,222	102
Okayama	5,880	2,797	498	231	1,434	147
Osaka	9,752	5,254	827	479	1,994	240
Saga	3,625	1,709	367	88	970	97
Saitama	8,313	3,085	591	348	2,021	105
Shiga	2,671	1,586	234	94	698	84
Shimane	3,393	1,471	222	135	912	113
Shizuoka	8,155	3,345	541	285	2,233	214
Tochigi	5,586	2,047	370	215	1,422	104
Tokushima	3,190	1,582	266	157	815	61
Tokyo	14,617	6,888	1,314	554	3,029	253
Tottori	2,018	804	118	96	611	53
Toyama	4,394	1,748	326	115	1,481	149
Wakayama	2,867	1,582	209	92	835	89
Yamagata	4,396	1,950	390	179	1,572	145
Yamaguchi	5,694	2,507	356	208	1,492	149
Yamaguchi	2,898	1,247	188	93	755	82

Japanese source: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.

* Report includes all declarations made from 1 Jan to 31 Jan and declarations of January events filed from 1 Feb - 15 Feb. Reports for all other prefectures include only declarations filed during January.

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 BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE
 RATES REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, JANUARY 1947

Prefecture	Birth* Rate	Death* Rate	Infant ** Leath Rate	Still** Birth Rate	Marriage* Rate	Divorce * Rate
All Japan	44.3	18.9	75.7	37.6	11.7	1.1
Total all						
"Shi"	43.8	19.7	75.3	42.6	9.6	1.0
Total all						
"Gun"	44.5	18.6	75.9	35.4	12.6	1.1
Aichi	42.3	18.5	82.1	34.7	9.6	0.8
Akita	49.1	18.2	75.3	46.4	16.8	1.7
Amori	59.1	16.4	64.2	28.2	13.6	1.0
Chiba	46.7	19.3	81.5	33.2	10.1	0.7
Ehime	46.6	18.7	68.4	31.5	13.3	1.2
Fukui	40.8	18.7	78.4	35.7	11.7	1.5
Fukuoka	50.5	20.5	71.5	35.0	12.4	1.2
Fukushima	38.4	17.0	82.2	40.4	12.6	1.4
Gifu	40.2	17.7	70.5	32.2	11.2	1.1
Gumma	45.3	16.2	64.2	39.4	11.2	0.7
Hiroshima	48.2	18.4	60.9	33.4	13.6	1.4
Hokkaido	50.1	18.4	80.3	36.4	11.3	0.9
Hyogo	42.0	19.2	72.4	41.3	10.2	1.1
Ibaraki	43.8	17.7	85.9	41.9	9.1	0.7
Ishikawa	51.6	19.1	72.3	35.1	15.8	1.6
Iwate	43.0	18.7	103.5	41.6	12.9	1.6
Kagawa	49.6	21.0	87.7	34.1	11.8	1.2
Kagoshima	43.5	20.8	66.6	35.0	12.3	1.4
Kanagawa	41.4	16.2	69.3	32.0	8.5	0.8
Kochi	46.2	21.5	61.0	27.1	12.8	1.6
Kumamoto	48.8	19.4	63.1	37.0	13.5	1.3
Kyoto	38.6	19.9	75.2	36.3	8.1	1.1
Mie	39.7	21.3	98.2	37.2	10.2	0.8
Miyagi	46.4	16.2	66.7	32.0	14.1	0.9
Miyazaki	53.2	19.4	75.5	38.3	12.7	1.3
Nagano	36.2	15.2	64.9	44.8	11.7	0.8
Nagasaki	46.1	23.3	76.1	31.4	14.7	1.2
Nara	35.6	21.0	101.3	39.1	10.1	1.0
Niigata	39.4	15.8	60.3	47.7	18.8	1.2
Oita	48.2	22.5	88.4	37.5	12.5	1.0
Okayama	45.0	21.4	84.7	39.3	11.0	1.1
Osaka	38.6	20.8	84.8	49.1	7.9	0.9
Saga	49.8	23.5	101.2	24.3	13.3	1.3
Saitama	48.2	17.9	71.1	41.9	11.7	0.6
Shiga	37.8	22.5	87.6	35.2	9.9	1.2
Shimane	47.1	20.4	65.4	39.8	12.6	1.2
Shizuoka	42.3	17.4	66.3	34.9	11.6	1.1
Tochigi	42.7	16.0	66.2	38.5	11.2	0.8
Tokushima	45.3	22.5	83.4	42.2	11.6	0.9
Tokyo	41.1	19.4	89.9	37.9	8.5	0.7
Tottori	42.6	17.0	58.5	47.6	12.9	1.1
Toyama	55.5	18.3	74.2	26.2	18.7	1.9
Wakayama	36.2	20.0	72.9	32.1	10.5	1.1
Yamagata	40.0	17.7	88.7	40.7	14.4	1.3
Yamaguchi	48.7	21.5	62.5	36.5	12.8	1.3
Yamanashi	42.8	18.4	64.9	32.1	11.2	1.2

* Per Annum rates per 1,000 population.

** Per Annum rates per 1,000 live births.

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SECTION X

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The initial report on the February Nutrition Survey for the food consumption of Tochigi (rural) prefecture has been submitted by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare. Comparison with the November Data indicated a decrease in the sweet potatoes and leafy green yellow vegetables consumed.

Following are tables on the activity of members of Japanese families studied in the November Nutrition Surveys in terms of percentages of adult male units for various degrees of activity for male and females. Included are nine cities, twenty-seven prefectures and coal mines.

Nutrition Survey in Japan - 1946

Activity of all members of Japanese families studied in nutrition surveys in terms of the percentages of adult male units for various degrees of activity for males and females of different ages based on the total number of persons examined. Adult male unit of 1.0 and 0.8 represent a moderately active degree of work for men and women respectively.

NINE CITIES *

MALES - Number examined: 17,154

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	273	316	427	1332	1174	2487	4233	3930	1038	959	926	50
Percent of Total	1.591	1.842	2.489	7.765	6.844	14.498	24.676	22.910	6.051	5.591	5.398	0.29

FEMALES - Number examined: 17,826

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	275	301	412	2754	3336	7491	2497	508	219	30	3	0
Percent of Total	1.543	1.689	2.311	15.449	18.714	42.023	13.991	2.850	1.229	0.168	0.017	0

TOTAL - Number examined: 34,980

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	548	617	839	4086	4510	9978	6730	4438	1257	989	929	59
Percent of Total	1.566	1.764	2.398	11.681	12.893	28.524	19.240	12.687	3.593	2.827	2.656	0.17

* Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama.

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27 PREFECTURES *

MALES - Number examined: 23,675

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	348	465	619	1748	1743	2445	2461	3475	886	2508	6305	672
Percent of Total	1.470	1.964	2.615	7.383	7.362	10.327	10.395	14.678	3.742	10.593	26.631	2.838

FEMALES - Number examined: 25,084

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	327	476	587	3300	3210	5145	3922	6150	1791	138	29	9
Percent of Total	1.304	1.898	2.340	13.156	12.797	20.511	15.635	24.518	7.140	0.550	0.116	0.036

TOTAL - Number examined: 48,759

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	675	941	1206	5048	4953	7590	6383	9625	2677	2646	6334	681
Percent of Total	1.384	1.930	2.473	10.353	10.158	15.566	13.091	19.740	5.490	5.427	12.991	1.397

* Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, Kochi.

COAL MINES *

MALES - Number examined: 1815

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	52	49	56	184	173	247	174	106	85	127	304	258
Percent of Total	2.865	2.710	3.085	10.138	9.532	13.609	9.587	5.840	4.683	6.997	16.749	14.21

FEMALES - Number examined: 1703

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	44	31	55	265	322	503	278	107	87	9	2	0
Percent of Total	2.584	1.820	3.230	15.561	18.908	29.536	16.324	6.283	5.109	0.528	0.117	0

TOTAL - Number examined: 3518

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	96	80	111	449	495	750	452	213	172	136	306	258
Percent of Total	2.729	2.274	3.155	12.763	14.070	21.319	12.848	6.055	4.889	3.866	8.698	7.334

* Hokkaido - Bibai Coal Mine
Fukushima - Joban Coal Mine
Fukuoka - Miike and Yamano Coal Mines

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SECTION XI

MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

FHMJG-11 26 Feb 47 - Estimated Requirements of Dangerous Drugs, 1947,
Japan - Supervisory Body, United Nations.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Colonel, Medical Corps,

Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 22 Feb 47, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 22 Feb 47.
3. Summary of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for four week period ending 22 Feb 47, w/Digest.

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Inclosures missing

